

CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW MILITARY BILL WHICH IS NOW COMPLETE

It Reduces the Term of Service, but Adds Sixty Million Marks to the Budget—Waldsee in Dread of the Inevitable Acc. Counting with the Emperor for His Course in the Bismarck Feud—Russia's Proposal for a Commercial Treaty Treated with Disdain at Berlin.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The new military bill has been completed, and lies in the Emperor's cabinet awaiting his approval and signature. The bill, probably, like its stillborn predecessor, of the kind to provoke stormy discussion in Parliament, and the Government is perplexed as to the expediency of introducing it this fall or next January, or in the fall of 1913. These chronic croakers, the Independents and the Irresponsible Social Democrats, are certain to talk themselves into a position of the kind to provoke stormy discussion in Parliament, and the Government is perplexed as to the expediency of introducing it this fall or next January, or in the fall of 1913.

The proposals in the bill, as far as they can be ascertained, are not extravagant. One is the introduction of a new term of military service, an issue on which many able officers have fallen out of imperial favor, and which the crown has been very tardy in accepting, despite the loud popular demand for a reduction of the present three-year term. To offset the effect of the proposed reduction, the annual recruiting will be augmented to add 50,000 more men to the standing army. Numerous skeleton formations which can be quickly completed for the mobilization, will also be proposed. Fifty new batteries will be one of the requirements of the artillery. It is said, under the new plan, the Emperor will be able to raise an army of 500,000 men, and the Government is emboldened in its action by the prospect of the general elections of 1913, and, therefore, must proceed with extreme caution.

The Emperor, Count von Caprivi, and the general staff are enamored of the bill. They believe that the proposed increase of the standing army is imperative, especially that in the artillery, which has not kept pace with the French artillery in the military developments of the last ten years. The fate of the bill in the Reichstag, however, is a matter of doubt. The Clericals, as usual, are averse to the situation, and, although currying favor with the Government by abusing Bismarck, occasionally sound a note of warning to Caprivi that they are not to be had for the asking, but must be paid well for their support. Thus the Koelz, the Kaiser's personal physician, is now negotiating with the Clericals for their price, but as yet no definite understanding is in sight.

Count von Waldsee has returned from his holidays in Switzerland, and is inspecting the great military railway in Westphalia. Probably he will be summoned to Berlin to give an account of his recent behavior when the Emperor shall return to Berlin. Waldsee is in an unenviable position, despite his recent accolade that he is a simple soldier with no notion of intriguing with Bismarck or anybody else. He dreads his interview with the Emperor, as he expects to be rapped over the knuckles for his discreditable course during the Highways. Waldsee is a simple soldier with no notion of intriguing with Bismarck or anybody else. He dreads his interview with the Emperor, as he expects to be rapped over the knuckles for his discreditable course during the Highways.

The only general conclusion to be drawn from this chaotic state of affairs seems to be that Miquel is rising in favor with Fulerberg close at his heels. One thing is accepted by all as indisputable: Herrfurth would be a well-man to-day had he not tried to discredit with the Emperor the plans of Miquel for tax reform.

The official and unofficial press of Berlin are agreed in the opinion that the Emperor at Cuxhaven is unflinching politics and yachting, and is in his favorite role, that of being his own Chancellor. He is supposed to be pumping the Queen and Lord Salisbury as to the probable attitude of Mr. Gladstone toward the Triple Alliance. The present course of events in Bulgaria has not escaped the Emperor, especially nervous about the designs of Russia, and he is known to suspect Gladstone of the intention of withdrawing from Italy the moral support which has been of inestimable political value to the peace powers.

The renewed advances of Russia toward negotiating a commercial treaty with Germany are regarded with some alarm by the Berlin press. Their only aim is thought to be the eventual placing of a Russian loan in Berlin. France, while full of sympathy and enthusiasm for her ally, has no money to lend the impetuous empire. Austria and Italy are out of the question, for financial as well as political reasons. England is not considered by the Russian financiers as a profitable source of aid. Only the absolute necessity, thus indicated, of getting money in Berlin or not at all, has driven Russia to the extremity where she is willing to make concessions to her hated neighbor. The bait is too thin, however, and the press here, after exposing the hawk, warns German bankers that Berlin, France, while full of sympathy and enthusiasm for her ally, has no money to lend the impetuous empire.

Gen. Lanza, the new Ambassador from Italy to Germany, is said to be a worthy successor of Count Di Lauro. He enjoys in Italy a high reputation as a soldier and diplomatist, and in the public service has filled many responsible offices. He was born in 1847 and received a military education. His first diplomatic post was in Paris, where he was military attaché

of the Italian Legation from 1873 to 1879. In the latter year he was removed to Vienna. In the succeeding years he held positions of increasing importance, with high credit to himself, several military commands, including that of the brigade in Massowah in 1897. He is a strong and frank friend of the Triple Alliance.

The Emperor has invited ten seamen who helped receive him upon his last visit to Heligoland to go to Berlin at his expense and take part in the demonstration with which he will be received upon his return home.

The wildest Social Democrats, who disavow all allegiance to the regular party led by Liebel, Liebelknecht, and Singer, have formed in Elberfeld a discussion club whose object is to enlighten the people as to the shortcomings of the Social Democrats. The club has not only held periodical mass meetings to denounce the latest acts of the regulars of the party, but will scatter pamphlets throughout the cities of the empire. The wildest Social Democrats have already three or four newspapers, and the club proposes to found one, which will be devoted to the approved doctrine of the regulars. The prospects of the club indicate that its members differ from the regulars only in the degree of violence to be used against the State. The regulars counsel moderation for the present, while the Elberfeld club believe in freedom of action.

The dynamite explosion in Wusterhausen a few days ago is attracting attention, because the authorities are now convinced that it was the work of Emil Menanteau, who perished in the ruins. There was a dance in Wusterhausen on the night of May 30. Caterer Blumel, who attended it, had trouble with several men, and was ejected by them. While he was complaining to the night watchman before the door a dozen men came from the hall, flourishing revolvers, and threatening to exterminate the Blumel family. They were followed by Blumel's two sons. There was a general fight, in which Menanteau took a conspicuous part. Menanteau was killed, and his two sons were wounded. The night watchman tried to arrest him, but he threatened to kill anybody who laid hands on him. It was learned subsequently that Menanteau was a workman in Forester's dynamite factory. On June 2 Menanteau called at a newspaper office and requested that the editor of the paper should do him some injustice and must be withdrawn, as they probably would lead to his arrest. This the editor refused to do, and Menanteau said: "I will commit suicide rather than go to prison, but when I kill myself others will perish with me."

Menanteau the editor Menanteau left. Since the explosion it has been ascertained that Menanteau was the author of the explosion. He was killed instantly. Another victim was the night watchman who was a witness against him. Menanteau had planned to blow up the restaurant where the fight occurred, the night watchman, and himself. He killed it, and then he blew up himself. His death during his first attempt at revenge was the result, therefore, it is thought, of miscalculation.

The promoters of the Berlin exhibition have been encouraged by the favorable replies received from the various nations. Of the sixty nations, fifty-three returned favorable answers to the questions of the Government representative. Forty-four of the nations favoring the exhibition are joint stock companies with a total capital of \$5,000,000 marks.

Many of the left of society in Berlin during these hot days has been amused by revolutions concerning a society of married women of the upper class in this city. The society's constitution and records were communicated to an editor by a male victim of its methods. The society is called "The Association of Married Women for the Control of Husbands." The aim of the society is to enable members to prevent their husbands from going on sprees or associating with women of doubtful character. The society employs detectives, who, upon the complaint of a member against her husband, are sent out to watch the suspected woman, and, if eventually to decoy the offender into a meeting of the association. At this meeting the husband is informed of the proof at hand against him, and he is threatened with exposure in case he does not promise to reform. All but one of the men arraigned by the society have been reformed.

It is stated unofficially that the court of honor of the Sixty-first Infantry Regiment, stationed at Thorn, has sentenced the retired Major, Schur, to a year's imprisonment for the crime of desertion. The Emperor has modified the sentence to loss of uniform. Schur's offense was that, after insulting the militia Lieutenant, he refused his challenge to fight a duel.

Dr. von Rosenberg, Under Secretary in the Imperial Office, who returned to Germany a few days ago from his vacation, has left the city again upon the advice of his physician. His health is almost shattered, and probably will necessitate his retirement from office shortly. Ministerial Director Nieberding has abandoned his vacation to take Rosenberg's place as chairman of the Imperial Treaty Committee.

Private Bankel of the Second Bavarian Chans committed suicide on Wednesday in Dillingen to escape from the intolerable bullying of the Queen and Lord Salisbury as to the probable attitude of Mr. Gladstone toward the Triple Alliance. The present course of events in Bulgaria has not escaped the Emperor, especially nervous about the designs of Russia, and he is known to suspect Gladstone of the intention of withdrawing from Italy the moral support which has been of inestimable political value to the peace powers.

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TEN PASSENGERS INJURED.

COLLISION ON A RAILROAD TO CONEY ISLAND YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The Second Section of a Train Crashes Into the First White Train, and Trying to Make a Flying Switch.

The most disastrous accident on any of the Coney Island railroads this season occurred at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to a crowded train of the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad at West Brooklyn, just on the outskirts of Brooklyn, and resulted in the death of one person, John J. Doran, and the hundreds of passengers were bruised and shaken up more or less severely.

Five heavily loaded cars on which the brakes refused to hold crashed into the rear of six other cars in which every seat was filled, and in the panic which followed nearly as many had suffered from the collision were injured.

Since the opening of the big terminal cut connecting the West End road with New York by way of the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry, the road has run two sections of a train simultaneously from the ferry and the Union station at Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. The section which comes up through the cut, precedes the other section to the West Brooklyn station, and waits there for it.

The second section left the Union station yesterday at 3:42 o'clock in the afternoon and headed for West Brooklyn. The train was in charge of Conductor Maguire and three brakemen. As it approached the first section where the momentum was too great or the brakes would not take hold, and the five cars, with a heavy crash, ran into the ones ahead.

There were about one thousand men, women and children aboard the eleven cars all bound for Coney Island, and there was a panic. People thought the two sections had telescoped, and climbed out of the cars indiscriminately, trampling upon one another.

As many people were hurt by being crowded out of the cars and falling to the track as were bruised by being thrown against seats and benches, the injured were taken to a hospital. The three conductors and five brakemen in charge of the eleven cars tried to restore quiet, but their assurances that the danger was all over only seemed to increase the confusion. Several persons were badly injured, some from being jammed in the panic and others who were thrown from the cars by the force of the collision.

This is a list of the persons who received other injuries than bruises:

Reicholtz, Warren, 300 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Reichenberg, George, 100 West 10th Street, Brooklyn. Reichenberg, George, 100 West 10th Street, Brooklyn.

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HILL ON RUMSEY'S DECISION.

He Refuses to Say Whether or Not He Will Take the Stump.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 7.—Senator Hill was interviewed on board the yacht *Ra Diavolo* to-night. He said as a lawyer he believed that the Court of Appeals would not uphold the Governor's decision on the Reapportionment law. He also said he had no intention of seeing Mr. Cleveland when he started on his yachting trip, and that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Cleveland was in New York when he was in the vicinity of Buzzards Bay.

He declined to talk of the prospects of the Democratic ticket in the coming campaign, but he did say that he would be heard from before the campaign was over.

When asked if he would take the stump, he simply replied:

"I do not say so."

MR. PLATT AND MR. REID MEET.

It Was on Saturday, Not on Friday, the Interview Occurred.

The Sun announced on Thursday last that the Hon. Whitlaw Field, the Republican candidate for Vice President, and Mr. Reid, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had met on the New York State situation. The Sun was mistakenly informed later that the conference took place on Friday. It occurred in Mr. Reid's room, 51 Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Saturday morning between 10 and 12 o'clock. It lasted over an hour. It was not at all a formal affair. It was known to Reid yesterday. Mr. Platt or to their confidants for this information. The conference, it is reported, was eminently satisfactory.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Jones Elected by Negro Votes—Robt Says He Will Contest on Ground of Fraud.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—The official count has been taken in fifty of the sixty-two counties of Alabama, regular. Jones, led by 10,000 majority. The estimate on the remaining counties is very close, and if no votes are thrown out for irregularities, Jones will wind up with about 120,000 majority. Of the total number of counties, Jones has carried twenty-nine and Robt thirty-seven.

The Governor's counties, Robt has a large majority and sixteen a majority of whites. Of Robt's counties, one has a large negro majority and five small majorities. While thirty-one have large white majorities, Robt seems to have a majority of the white vote in the State by from 2,000 to 3,000, while Jones has a large majority.

The negro vote was largely fraud in the large black belt counties, which gave Jones large majorities, and he filed contests on the local tickets. Robt himself declared his purpose to contest the Governorship before the Legislature. He said he had a large majority of the negro vote, and he had a large majority of the white vote.

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CARRIE EMERSON'S SCREAM.

THE BISHOP OF POLIGNO MURDERED. Set Upon by a Thief in a First-Class Railway Carriage.

ROME, Aug. 7.—Federici, Bishop of Poligno, was murdered in a first-class railway carriage between Assisi and Poligno this evening. Robbery is supposed to have been the motive. The Bishop held service in Assisi to-day and, as he expected to leave Poligno for a trip southward to-morrow, he had taken with him a considerable sum of money, which he had drawn from the bank on Saturday.

He left Assisi this evening with only one other person in the compartment with him. The Bishop held service in Assisi to-day and, as he expected to leave Poligno for a trip southward to-morrow, he had taken with him a considerable sum of money, which he had drawn from the bank on Saturday.

As the train entered the Poligno station the guard noticed that the door of the Bishop's compartment was open and that something white fluttered on the floor. An investigation revealed a horrible state of affairs. In one corner, half-buried under a seat, lay the Bishop's body, bathed in blood.

His head had been beaten in with a hammer or iron rod. He had been stabbed in the breast twice and in the neck once. His clothing had been almost torn off in the struggle between him and the assassin.

The two men evidently had fought for several minutes, as the windows and the seats were spattered with blood and the seat covers were torn loose.

Nothing of value was left on the Bishop's body. Even the lining had been torn from the cap in the search for money. The rings had been torn from his fingers so forcibly as to break the metal.

A detailed search of the man who left Assisi with the Bishop was secured at once, and was sent out to all the cities and villages which the assassin could reach to-morrow. The police are out along the whole line of the railway, but as yet no arrests have been made.

It was supposed that after the deed the assassin jumped from the train to seek hiding in the woods.

THE TREASURE TRAIN.

Arrived in Omaha of the \$30,000,000 that is Coming Overland.

OMAHA, Aug. 7.—At 6 o'clock to-night a passenger train of six coaches and a Pullman car rushed into the Union station. It was scheduled as running wild. The blinds were down, and the only signs of life were on the engine. The train was rushing across the bridge to the transfer station, where engines were changed and lunch for forty men was prepared.

The train was loaded with \$20,000,000 in gold from the San Francisco Mint. The lunch was served to forty guards. No train men were admitted to the coaches while the meal was being served. Two guards with rifles stood on each platform.

The treasure was in large mail sacks. As an evidence of the secrecy observed in the running of the train, it was reported in Nevada last night and an hour before its arrival in Omaha was said to be delayed a short distance out of the city. The train will leave Chicago via the Lake shore and Michigan Southern.

There is said to be enough ammunition and rifles aboard the train to hold a regiment at bay.

THE SITUATION BEFORE THE MURDER.

According to the police there were at 8 o'clock on last Thursday morning, the day of the murder, in the Borden house Mr. and Mrs. Borden, Lizzie Borden, J. V. Morse, and Bridget Sullivan, the servant. Mr. Morse and Mrs. Borden were in the sitting room. Lizzie Borden had not yet come down stairs. Bridget Sullivan was in the kitchen.

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THE BORDEN MURDER CASE.

POLICE STILL SUSPECT SOME MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

All Other Clues Exhausted and the Case Against the Daughter Bases Solely on Suspicion—Nothing Definite Obtained, and on the Theory That One of the Family Committed the Crime Many of the Details Seemed Cleared Up—Almost Impossible for Any One to Have Escaped From the House—Mr. and Mrs. Borden Had Been Ill—And This Strengthens the Poison Theory—Peculiar Character of the Death Wound of Mrs. Borden—Was She Unconscious when Struck Down?—Where Is the Note Her Daughter Says She Received to Go to a Sick Friend?—No Trace of It Discovered—The Mother Killed an Hour Before the Father—Mr. Morse's Alibi—Is It Rust or Blood on the Hatchet Found in the Cellar?—Alleged Discoveries of Faint Prints in the Anxys.

PALE RIDGE, Aug. 7.—Around the Borden house in this city, where on last Thursday morning Mr. Borden and his wife were murdered, stands a small, two-story wooden house. Thronging curious people to-day passed slowly up and down the street. In the yard, stable, and in the doorway of the house policemen are on watch. No one approaches the house and no one leaves it without satisfying those men that they have a right to do so. At intervals, indeed, if a man or woman comes from those on duty. There are whispered consultations, hurried instructions, and mysterious manoeuvres. Nevertheless suspicion, in the opinion of the police, points toward Lizzie Borden most, with J. V. Morse included indirectly. As the investigation of the police has progressed it has become more and more evident to them that the murder must have been committed by some one in the house, with a thorough knowledge of the habits and mode of life of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, and, above all, with a knowledge of the house itself obtainable only by living in it.

There have been no motions today that strengthen greatly the theory that is favored by the police that Miss Lizzie Borden was a party to the crime. A story came out late this afternoon, based on unquestioned authority, that the result of the analysis of the stomachs of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, which were sent to Boston to be examined by eminent specialists, has strengthened it. It had been the opinion of those on duty. There are whispered consultations, hurried instructions, and mysterious manoeuvres. Nevertheless suspicion, in the opinion of the police, points toward Lizzie Borden most, with J. V. Morse included indirectly. As the investigation of the police has progressed it has become more and more evident to them that the murder must have been committed by some one in the house, with a thorough knowledge of the habits and mode of life of Mr. and Mrs. Borden, and, above all, with a knowledge of the house itself obtainable only by living in it.

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